with names given.

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## TARIFF KICKERS.

THE BRITISHERS AND DEMOCRATS KICK IN UNISON.

Equally Opposed to Our Protective System-What the English Manufacturers and Newspapers Are Saying-Openly Opposed to Our Tariff.

There can no longer be any doubt that the British free traders are not only very to see the tariff destroyed. One of the most striking evidences of this is found In a collection of clippings from British 1890, during which I served as an in-newspapers and trade journals which Hon. A. C. Bowen, of Denver, made while spending a few weeks in England. They show the greatest bitterness on the part of the manufacturers, who say that the American tariff, under the McKinley law and its reciprocity features, is absolutely destroying British commerce in the countries where they have been fostering trade by large expenditures for

The British journals make no secret of their hope for Democratic success. The London Times says: "Englishmen can feel little sympathy for either of the parties engaged in this ignoble struggle, but undoubtedly our interests as a trading country must make us wish success to the Democrats, who now, for the first time, go to the polls as the avowed champions of free trade.'

Commenting on the advantages which our reciprocity treaties give American commerce over that from Great Britain, The Colliery Guardian, a very influential British industrial journal, complained bitterly that the very countries where Englishmen have invested great sums in public and private enterprises should give American manufacturers great advantages over those of England. It says frankly that the protective policy which the Republican party has fostered and the Democrats opposed has not only made the United States a large producer, but with the additional leverage of reciprocity is forcing our products into the countries where the English have heretofore had their own way. On this subject it says of the Republicans

"Their effort is to obtain the monopoly of the trade of the New World, and they are so influencing some of the countries that produce from the United States is being admitted duty free, whereas the goods of other nations have to pay heavy duties. The McKinley tariff affords an excellent bargaining power when negotiating trade treaties which we in Fagland cannot possess. seeing that in return for any concessions they might make we could give them nothing, because we already admit duty free almost everything we import.

"Last year, it will be remembered, we had one prominent example of this newly inaugurated policy of the United States in the case of its treaty with that large and interesting market, Brazil, which placed us at a great disadvantage in our trade with that country. The hardship of that treatment to our manufacturers cannot be denied, for whatever development there has been in the industries and commerce of that country has been in great part brought about by English aid; British capital has been found to construct the railways and other public works, and prisively assisted out of English pockets.

"If therefore any nation had a right to have its goods received in Brazil on the most favorable terms it was the British and not the United States, which has done nothing to foster the development of the country, and till the new treaty was signed charged heavy duties on all Brazilian products imported to its shores, whereas for years we have levied no-or at any rate very small-duties. The people of the United States are now therefore reaping where we have sown, and our government, which has been appealed to by the chambers of commerce and various trading bodies appears to be unable to obtain for us better treatment.

"Another instance of this new policy is their treaty with Cuba and Porto Rico. It will be almost impossible for our producers to compete against those of the United States in the Spanish West India islands, and the hardware manufacturers of the midlands, in endeavoring to get our foreign office to move in this matter, have represented that their busi ness with those islands-which is not a: all inconsiderable-will be practically annihilated "

There was a general belief of the loval people that Stevenson was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and it afterward turned out that he was .- Rev

Getting at the Essentiate Wooden-Will you marry me?

(No reply.) Wooden-Mildred, I offer you my heart, my hand, my love, my devotion, my whole life.

(No reply.) Wooden-I lay my proudest smbitions, my brightest hopes at your feet; will you not speak, Mildred?

Mildred-Who owns the grocery at the corner-you or your brother?

"Well, why didn't you say that first?" -Boston Conrier.

Got Full Weight.

Mother-I see the iceman has brought a great big lump this time. Did you tell him il said that if he didn't stop giving short weight I'd have him ar-

Little Dick (who knows a thing or two)-No'm; I told him you said he was th' handsomest iceman that ever came here.-Good News.

A Little Green One Blmself. Lady-These berries took very large

Little Boy (selling berries for the first time)-Yes, mum, the little green ones are all underneath. That's the way the boss fixes 'em up every morning .- Texas Siftings.

Quite Another Thing. :

"Genevieve, I am getting only \$1,000 s year. Do you think your affection strong enough for you to become my wife on that income?"

"I am afraid not, Mr. Snippy, but it is unite enough to become engaged on."— Chicago News Record.

FURIES OF THE DESERT.

Winter Earle Trouble Between Women Warriors of Dahomey and the French.

> Past Experiences with the Savages-They Must Be Brought to Subjection Now-Present Situation-What the

> > [COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

The tricolor is waving in Dahomey, on the west coast of Africa, where the warlike hosts of France have again invaded the country of King Behanzin. This savage potentate has gone back to his old trick of violating treaties, and has thus drawn down upon his head for much displeased with our protective tar- the second time within two years the lff policy, but are anxious for Democratic naval and military vengeance of the success in the coming election in order republic. I have been requested to give some personal account of that strange country, gained during the campaign of



KING DEHANZIN.

fantry officer. In view of the great seriousness of the present complications -which may indirectly result in a collision between Germany and Franceand the general public interest they have aroused, I think I can give the render some timely and amusing information about war in Dahomey, and the true inwardness of the present situa-

Dahomey is an extraordinary land, peopled by a still more extraordinary race of semi-naked savages. Its seaboard is almost unvaried in its barren monotony of rugged mountain, scarcely diversified by a bay or inlet or the encouraging vista of a seaport town. The eye, wearied in its efforts to pierce the blue haze of tropical horizon, sees everywhere a monotonous coast expanse of dense green brushwood, glittering beneath the merciless rays of a vertical sun. Upon rounding the coast of Guinea the voyager is pleased to leave behind him a country which even repelled the ocean pirates of the past, and has long been forsaken by the most adventurous colonists. Casting anchor at 'st before Koto

non, we see on the shore a settlement of wooden houses painted blue and a pole the flag of France is flying and a Senegalese thrailleur paces to and fro, evidencing by his jaunty and soldierlike mien the utter contempt he feels for the savage denizens whom his allegiance to France causes him to regard as deadly foes. We reach the shore by means of a surf boat, the crew of which, entirely naked, sing in chorus a propitiatory song to Avrekote, the Dahomeyan genius of the sea. Bending to the oars with strong arms and the pilot in a strident voice, make the swiftness that nearly takes away our the beach we are carried ashore in the nine months out of the twelve it is conanywhere near Kotonou. Whydah or Persons disembarking



have frequently been upset and fallen victims to the numerous sharks infest-

ceeded in effecting our landing upon

Dahomeyan terra-firma, signifies, in the

ing these waters. Kotonou, where we have now suc-

Fon language, "the mouth of the river of death," and it is a place inseparably connected with the several conflicts that have occurred between the arms of France and the dusky hordes of Dahomey. Here the hottest fight in the campaign of 1830 took place upon the fourth day of March. Had it not the forces of Dahomey took up their position in a forest situated about two hundred vards from the French lines. Here they rested, awaiting the arrival of dawn with the intention of commencing hostilities at cockerow. The French force was composed of three hundred tirailleurs of the native Senegales infantry and troops from the Saboon country, and it was billeted in

Fabre, two French merchants engaged in business at Kotonou. The arrangement of our forces was

the factories of Messes. Regis and

adroitly planned, being the result of a thorough knowledge of the difficulties of the situation created by the peculiar war tactics of the Dahomeyans and the nature of the ground. Four small posts formed one section in echelon representing the base of an isosceles triangle having upon one flank the open sea and on the other a canal leading to the Denham lake. Instead of posting solitary advanced sentinels, so easy to surprise and overcome, forty gardes civiles, with two pieces of mountain artillery, formed the second line drawn up near a somewhat rude structure pretentiously called

The vigil of the naval infantry con tinued without any occurrence happening to disturb the monotony of "sentry go." All the world seemed asleep, the silence of the night remained unbroken. The men of the guard, however, were wide awake indeed, especially Lieut. Comperat, who commanded the most exposed of all the posts to the north of a certain spot where a fort was in course of construction. About a quarter be fore 5 o'clock a. m. the terrific storm of wind and rain which had been raging all night suddenly began to abate, and through the rifted clouds the moon's rays shone forth cheeringly. Lieut. Comperat, of whom I may casually remark that his first instruction in the military art was obtained during his brief attachment to the Third Regiment of Zouaves, he having graduated from the Ecole Saint Maixent in 1884, heard suspicious sounds coming through the thick humid air; it seemed to the officer that he could distinguish the noise of muffled footsteps. Instantly the trumpet was sounded and the lieutenant formed his men in a position to resist attack, and no sooner had this been accomplished than, amid a storm of wild yells, hurrahs and savage war cries, an immense crowd of warriors threw themselves against the bastion protecting the French position and en-deavored to penetrate it. Then Comperat's voice rang out distinctly, giving the command to fire. This first volley was followed by three simultaneous ones in return. The Gaboon soldiers were calm and confident in their demeanor under fire, the severity of which



DAHOMETAN AMAZONS.

may be imagined when it is said that score of straw-thatched cabins in the Lieut Comperat received three balls in foggy distance. From the top of a various parts of the body, and his sergeant, named Clavery, was also badly wounded. Now the tactics of the Amacon warriors came into play, the scantily-attired and powerful women leaping on the top of the breastwork formed of elay and branches of palm trees, while through the interstices of the latter the long barrels of their rifles, of Hamburg and London make, as it was afterward discovered, gleamed with ominous bril-

The Frenchmen were in a serious dilemma; they endeavored to make a sorset teeth, the sturdy blacks, directed by tie with the object of clearing the ditch in front of the we boat-or pirogue-skim over the sum- tempt three men were killed and eight mit of the white capped waves with a placed hors de combat. The little fort was now quite surrounded and side by breath. When the boat grates upon side lay the prostrate forms of killed and wounded Dahomevans and Frenchmen. arms of stalwart negroes. The curious The gallant Comperat rallied his entire bar of sand which here extends along force, and, regardless of his wounds, the entire bay of Benin is caused by the resolved to fight it out to the death, if strong southwestern currents, and for need be, at the post of duty. He waited-the slightest hesitation on his part sidered dangerous to attempt a landing would have served to precipitate a panie. But relief was at hand. Lieut. Lagaspie, a fellow-graduate of Comperat's at the ecole militaire, came up at the charge with a platoon of Senegal infantry. Day had now dawned and the enemy fell back. They had hitherto displayed the most astounding bravery, but it was of little avail against the tenacious solidarity of our Gaboon allies. The neighborhood of the fort bore ghastly traces of the fight; every-where around the bodies of the slain, among whom Dahomeyans vastly exceeded French, formed actual breastworks, piled one upon the other. The black corpses of men and women, some with and others without heads, the decapitated members lying around in pools of blood with open mouths and eyes, the former grinning hideously, with set, gleaming teeth, and the latter fixedly staring skyward in the glassy Beyond the line of battle the Da-

homeyans were again forming them-selves into an attacking force, divided into two separate sections. Their tactics soon became plain enough: A body of 1,000 warriors and 200 Amazons marched forward against the Fort of Comperat and another body containing about 1,200 men debouched to the south ward in the direction of the factories and the telegraph office. The Fetishmen marched at the head of each contingent without arms, but carrying a horse's tail, which they waved for the double purpose of urging the ranks forward to the assault and of acting as a charm against the weapons of the whites. The combatants carried a saber in one been for the intrepid bravery of Lieut. hand and a gun in the other. They fired Comperat, a young officer of the wildly and without taking aim. The marines, the entire French force would slaves came along in line ready to rehave been annihilated. During the ceive the discharged rifles and quickly night of the third of March and the recharge them. The wounded were early morning of the fourth, under abandoned, their severed heads being cover of the intense darkness and the carried as trophies for future presentaadditionally favorable circumstance of tion to the king. The column advanca violent storm. King Behanzin de- ing southward had already begun the cided to make a move upon the French attack with great vigor and driven back camp. The attack was well planned, our guard posted at Petite-Agore with and every care taken to insure the a loss of five men killed on our side. probability of success. Without noise, Following up this success the savages or lights, and in careful military order, pressed on until they encountered Lemoine's company, which forced them 'o retreat against the forest, where a t tery of marine artillery, under co mand of Capt. Sane, of the warsh Leopold Fournier, hastened the denovement of the engagement. At 6:15 a. m. the Dahomeyans essayed to return to the offensive, but were again repulsed by our artillery, and between

6:40 and 9 o'clock they vainly endear-ored to remobilize their forces. At 9:30

even the most intrepid retreated, aban-

doning their dead, numbering 120 war-

riors and ? Amazons. Our flying patrols

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ment were wounded.

rashness of this conjecture has since and with a vengeance, within the last few weeks. The cause of the present trouble is the failure of Dahomey's ruler to observe the terms of the treaty he entered into with France in October, 1890. By this treaty the rights of the French at Kotonou were recognized small garrison at Kotonou has been harrassed perpetually by the Dahomeyans. The unfavorable season prevented the French from operating to advantage in the field, and this circumstance left the friendly tribes who act as their allies exposed to the vengeance of the hostiles. One special cause of trouble is King Behanzin's persistence in asserting rights over the kingdom of Porto-Novo, the ruler of which, Toffa, long since sought and obtained the protectorate of France, yet he has lately been the constant victim of Daho-

meyan incursions into his territory. France has now taken the field with the

SENEGALESE TRAILLECES. arm determination of bringing matters come to his senses. The arrival of reinforcements enabled Col. Bodds, the French commander, to take measures for the complete protection of the Decame country. He has fortified all his positions and enlarged the circle of outposts, and has now arranged matters so that he can command communications between Porto-Novo and Sakete, on the

was covered with corpses. We left 8 Adjara river, near the ringhish territory dead on the field, of whom 2 were Euro- in Lagos, and also from Porto-Novo to peans, and 26 men of Lemoine's detach- Dangbo. French warships despatched to the coast of Africa have bomburded It was thought at the time that King all the towns on the shore line, while Behanzin would never return, but the the land forces, advancing into the interior, have stormed and burned the vilbeen realized, for the king has returned lages, fighting the opposing bands of Dahomeyans they encountered on the way. In these conflicts the French loss was very slight, but that of the enemy was severe. France is in this war to stay, but the nature of the country her soldiers have to fight in and the methods of the foe she has to contend with and assured immunity from disturb- may possibly entail considerable exance, yet for several months past the penditure of blood and treasure. Of course there can be only one result, however protracted the struggle.

France's chief object is to protect her

commercial interests in Dahomey. Formerly Portugal had similar interests there, but in recent years she has evinced little solicitude about them, and has even abandoned a fort she used to eccupy at Whydah. A certain fea-ture of the situation which may eventually become very important is the exstence of considerable German trade in this part of Africa, and it is well known that the Dahomevans have received supplies of arms and ammunition from the German merchants. One German house at Whydah is represented by a Herr Richter, who has so completely won the affections of Behanzin as to have almost assumed the dignity of a court official. From him the Dahomeyans have acquired much instruction in mobilizing as tirallleurs and also in the manipulation of field pieces and in marksmanship. The king's troops are regularly drilled, and the chief instructor has been Eichter. When it was resolved to attack the town of Whydah. Col. Dodds notified the European residents and gave them time to leave, whereupon they all did leave with the exception of the Germans, who declined to accept the notice. Whether this may or may not yet become the nucleus of international difficulty between France and Germany is a question of grave uncertainty in the minds of J. C. DURANEL

An Afflicted Woman. "Isn't Mrs. Cubbage troubled with

"Not that I know of, but she is awfulto a climax and forcing Behanzin to Ir cross-eved."-Judge. An Epitaph. The king of the cannibule nothing could save, He passed from carthly labors.

And kind miscinearies wrote over his grave.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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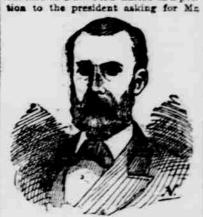
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President Harrison, says Harper's Weekly, did a very popular thing when Oriental Wing shot Powder, \$5.25 he named Mr. A. B. Hepburn, of New per keg. F. O. B., Wichita, Kans. York, to be comptroller of the currency in the place of E. S. Lacy, who resigned. When it was known that there was to be a vacancy, many of the leading bankers of New York united in a peti-



Hepburn's appointment. It is said that a more influential application of the Mr. Robson! kind was never sent out of Wall street, as men of all shades of political feeling joined in signing the document. Mr. Herburn, who is about fifty years old, comes from St. Lawrence county, N.Y., News Record. and first became generally known to bankers when he was superintendent of state banks. This was from 1880 to 1883. Then he was made examiner of national banks in New York city, and this post he held until he assumed the duties of comptroller. Mr. Hepburn began his public career as a school commissioner in St. Lawrence county; then, in 1875-9, he represented his district in the state assembly. In 1882, while superintendent of the state banking department, he was nominated by the republicans for congressman at That was the year that Mr. Cieveland beat Judge Folger so disastronsly. Mr. Hepburn shared the fate of the head of the ticket. This is the first appointment of any importance given to the state of New York by the present administration. No Wonder.

Mrs. Isaacs - How you got your clothes so full of cotton? Mr. Issaes-(brushing himself)-1 vo owing a gustomer dose all rool goots

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There is a sensational report in Mu-

nich that the insane king of Ravaria a few weeks ago suddenly awoke from his chronic apathy to a momentary intellectual perception. He is said to have suddenly understood his surroundings, and come to some sense of his high position, of which he knew nothing at all when the crown passed to him by the unhappy death of King Ludwig. After he had conversed rationally for some time with his attendants. one of them made the courtierly remark: "Now your majesty will show ourself to your people in your capital." The king shook his head, and saswered, in a melancholy tone: "Gladly would I go to Munich, but my people will want to see a sane king, and I am a sick one. Yes, yes, I know that these fits of madness will never leave

His Chief Charm Lost. Ethel-Oh, there goes that handsome

Enid-He's just become engaged to Ethel-Has he? I don't think he's very good-looking, do you?-Chicago

An Artistic Triumph. First Artist-Have you heard of Palette's misfortune? Second Artist-No, what is ft?

First Artist-He painted a realistic

picture of a beefsteak and his pet dog

.ie it up.-Chicago News.

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